

Sentence pattern

Accⁿ to meaning and word order. Sentence is of Six types.

① Affirmative Sentence or Declarative Sentence
 (a) affirmative sentence (b) Negative sentence

② Interrogative Sentence

③ Imperative Sentence

④ Exclamatory Sentence

⑤ Emphatic Sentence

⑥ Optative Sentence

Accⁿ to modern opinion Sentence is of four types.

① Statement ② Question ③ Command ④ Exclamation
 Affirmative sentence

Accⁿ to analysis Sentence is of four types.

① Simple Sentence ② Compound Sentence ③ Complex Sentence
 ④ Compound Complex Sentence or multiple sentence or mixed sentence

① Simple Sentence

⇒ Simple Sentence is one that has only one Subject and only one finite Verb.

Ex ⇒ Shyam wins the first prize.

① Trees give us fruit.

② The sky is blue.

③ Money is the source of all evils.

④ To walk is necessary for health.

⑤ Smoking is injurious to health.

⇒ The sentences mentioned above are created with the help of only one Subject and only one finite Verb.

⇒ Finite Verb is that type of Verb whose number depends on that of a Subject.

As such in above sentences, Shyam, trees, Sky, Money, To walk and Smoking are Subjects and wins, give, is, is, is and is are finite verbs respectively.

⇒ The second characteristic of this type of Subjects is that there is no their clauses.

Mainly, these types of Sentences are made of Subject and Predicate and their Predicates can be enlarged with the help of Complement.

Ex → My friends and other people elected me Secretary of the club.

Ex → Exercise can make one's muscles strong and healthy.

Time makes the worst enemy enemies friends.

You keep us in suspense.

⇒ Sickness made the child portable.

⇒ The jury found him the accused of murder.

His parents named him Gopal.

Nothing will make him regret.

It is easy to find fault.

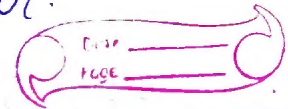
All work and No play makes Jack a dull boy.

Sometimes Subject remains understood in a sentence and this type of sentence is called Impersonal Sentence.

→ 2. Compound Sentence

⇒ A Compound Sentence is made up of "two or more" independent sentence or Coordinate Co-ordinate Clause joint together joint together by Co-ordinating Conjunctions.

The Co-ordinating Conjunctions joint together.
Clause equal rank or together.



Q Some Examples of Compound Sentence are shown below

Q (i) The man came and gave the news.
Principal clause Compound Sentence Coordinate clause.

Q (ii) Some people love ~~well~~ and some honour.
Principal clause wealth Coordinate clause

Q (iii) You can go by bus or train.

Q (iv) The way was long and night was dark.
Principal clause Coordinate clause Co-ordinating clause

⇒ The Sentences mentioned above are of two parts

① (a) The man came (b) The man gave the news.

② (a) Some people love ~~well~~ (b) Some people love honour.

③ (a) You can go by bus (b) you can go by train.

④ (a) The way was long (b) The night was light.

⇒ The Sentences that are mentioned above are
collecting connected by Co-ordinate Conjunction
"And" and "or" respectively.

Each part of the sentence is a clause
because each part of the sentences has
Subject and Predicate of its own.

And each part is a sentence and which is
the part of a larger sentence.

Besides this, each clause itself completes its
sense.

That is to say clauses, each are independent and of same rank or order.

Therefore this type of clauses are regarded as Co-ordinate clause.

⇒ Pay attention to the sentences to the given below.

Q-1 (1) The sun rose and the darkness disappeared

(2) He is poor but he is honest

(3) She went to the and looked out but saw nobody

~~Q-2~~ There are two finite verbs ^{respectively} in sentence no. (1) and (2) of the sentence no. 1. but there are three finite verbs in sentence no. 2.

Sentence no. 1 has been made of two clauses which have been joined by two Co-ordinating Conjunctions 'and' and 'but'.

⇒ Sentence no. 2 ⇒ has been made of three clauses that have been connected with the help of Co-ordinating Conjunctions 'and' and 'but'.
As such the sentence that have been made of or connected with Co-ordinate clause is called Compound Sentence.

⇒ The main Co-ordinating Conjunction are as follows
and, both, and, also, too, as well as,
no less than, not only but also, But, Still,
yet, nevertheless, However, while, where as
Other or, neither nor, else, otherwise
or therefore, So, for, then etc

Ex ->

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① They were fond of music played on various kinds of instrument and indulged in music singing.

② Clauses each that have been mentioned in this sentence are simple sentences.

③ They asked him how he received the injury but he refused to answer. Complex

In this sentence the first part is of complex sentence and the other is of simple sentence.

3. He says what he means and he means what he says.
verb main sentence sub-ordinate noun clause
Clear as obj. (noun clause) obj of means

In this sentences clause each are of complex sentence. The sentence which is created with the help of two-coordinate clauses. Which are in sentence no 2 and 3 are called Double sentence.

The sentence that is created with the help of two or more Co-ordinate clause is called multiple sentence which is sentence no 1.

Shortened forms of the Compound Sentence

In Compound Sentence. Subject and Predicate both can be omitted (understood),

The Omission of the Subject in Compound Sentence:

Ex: ① He came to me and ~~Saluted me~~ Saluted me ⇒
⇒ He came to me. (and) He Saluted me. (He came to me and he Saluted to me).

2 I wrote a letter and dropped it into letter box.
= I wrote a letter. (and) I dropped it into letter box.
(He wrote a letter and I dropped it into letter box.)

Subject can be omitted in the Compound Sentence when two or more Verbs are used.

(Note) # The Omission of the Verb (predicate) in Compound Sentence.

Ex: Run as fast as you can = you, run. (as fast as) you can run.
= (you, run as fast as you can run.)

③ Some Students like poems and others stories.
= Some Students like poems. (and) Others like stories.
(Some students like poems and others like stories).

Note: In Compound Sentence, sometimes only one Verb comes with two Subjects. And this type of Sentence are often connected with the conjunction like - Not only — but also,

but, and, as well as, therefore, or

Whenever more Subject ^{etc.} than one are connected with the Conjunction and in a Sentence then in that case they should not be regarded as ~~apart~~ on the contrary they are the same. Therefore they should not be arranged in Separate Clause.

Ex Ram, Shyam, Mohan and Hari are guilty of murder.
(not arranged in separate clause)

There is only one clause in the sentence and not four.

As such we cannot use them (these subjects) in four separate clauses.

- Ex) (i) Ram is guilty of murder.
(ii) Shyam is guilty of murder.
(iii) Mohan is guilty of murder.
(iv) and Hari is guilty of murder.

(not be written in this way)

(#) Some more examples of Compound Sentence.

Ex ① Ram as well as his brother is responsible for that accident.
Ram is responsible for that accident as well as his brother is responsible for that accident.

② Ex He took out his revolver, locked the almirah, kept the bunch of keys and in his pocket and went towards the mountain.

He took out his revolver. he loaded the almirah.
he kept the bunch of keys in his pocket and he
went towards the mountain. (fall path).

③ I like football and my friend Cricket.
I like football and my friend likes Cricket.

④ A cat runs fast but a dog faster.
= A cat runs fast but a dog runs faster.

3. Complex Sentence

⇒ A Complex Sentence is one that is made up of ^{at least one} Principal clause (main clause) and one or more Subordinate clauses.
(minimum one principal clause and one or more Subordinate clause) necessary for making principal clause

Ex: This is the boy who has taken my pen.
Subordinate clause

Ex: I do not know where she lives.
Sub-ordinate N clause

④ Sub-ordinate adv/adj/pronoun clause सबसे Complex Sentence का निर्माण होता है

This is the book that I want to purchase.
Relative pronoun Sub-ordinate adj clause

In the sentence this is the boy, I do not know and this is the book are main or principal clause.

⑤ Relative Pronoun हमेशा antecedent के साथ आता है और Relative Pronoun हमेशा antecedent के विधीयता करता है

इसलिए Relative pronoun के साथ आगे वाला Subordinate Adjective clause में रहता है

और वह Restrictive Sense में होता है।
यदि Continuing Sense वाला है तो Relative pronoun से Compound Sentence का निर्माण होता है।

(#) And in these sentences, the clause which starts with who, where and that are Subordinate Conjunction. Clauses as such who has taken my pen, where she lives and that I want to purchase are Sub-ordinate clauses.

⇒ Omission of the Subject or predicate in a Complex Sentence.

Subject and predicate both can be Omitted Even in Complex Sentence.

Ex ⇒ He sings faster than I
= He sings faster than I sing (do).

(ii) ⇒ He likes me no less than you.
⇒ He likes me no less than you like me.

(iii) He has more money than brain.
= He has more money than he has brain.

Note ⇒ Sometimes Subject or Verbs remains understood after as and than.

Pay attention to the Sentence given below.

Ex. Though happy, he doesn't spend much.
⇒ Though he is happy, he doesn't spend much.

① He ~~met~~^{met} a beggar on the way while going to school.
- He met a beggar on the way while he was going to school.

Note Sometimes Subject or Verb remains understood after the Conjunction - while, if, till, though, where etc.

⇒ Compound Complex Sentence

⇒ The Sentence which is made up of at least "two" or more main / ~~clause~~ principal clause and only one sub-ordinate clause is known as Compound Complex Sentence.

Ex. ⇒ He saw me ^{co-ordinate} but ^{conjun} he did not get up from his seat to receive me ^{when} ^{subordinate clause} I went to him.

Most of them come but they did not see the Students who earned reputation for Gurukul in the field of Science.

The Sentences mentioned above will be called Compound Complex Sentence that is because they contain two principal clause and one sub-ordinate clause.

Clause



① A clause is a group of words that forms part of larger sentence. And has a subject and a predicate of its own.

As such it is clear that a clause is also (उदाहरण के) a type of a complete sentence.

Which is the part of sentences. It is necessary and to be a subject and a finite verb in each clause. That is to say clauses each are made up of a subject and a predicate.

→ Whether it remain appeared and disappeared.

Ex → Having gone to house I took a bath.
I went to house, I took a bath.

② King Dushrath, the King of Ayodhya, had four sons.

→ When the cat is away mice will play.

I am here and you are there.

We must abide by rules of traffic while driving a car on the roads.

→ He neither went to school nor read at home.

I shall not give you your wages unless you complete your work.

③ All the sentences whether they are compound or complex are made up of clause.

that each have a subject and predicate of their own.

Types Of Clause

→ Clause is of three types

① Principal Clause or Main Clause.

② Co-ordinate clause

③ Sub-ordinate Clause.

Principle or Main Clause

→ The Principle clause is one that Express a Complete thought. That is the clause which itself Expresses ^(P. clause) Complete Sense and does not depend on the other clauses for the fulfillment. Fulfilment of its sense is known as principle clause. Independent clause.

It is independent of or free from other clauses. That is why it is called even independent clause.

Ex - He ~~could~~ ^{would} have got Success if he laboured hard.

- The pen which I write with has been lost

- I do not know from where he is coming
noun clause

He has been restless since he saw his friend.

I would fly in the sky if I were a bird.

I saw a ferocious animal sitting under a tree while I was passing through the forest.

analyses

I saw a ferocious animal (P. clause)
who/that was sitting under a tree (Sub-ord. clause) while I was passing through the forest (Sub-ord. clause)

→ As I stepped out of my office it began to rain.

→ He could in above sentence, He could not have got success. The pen has been lost. I don't know, he has been restless. I would fly in the sky. I saw a ferocious and it began to rain. ^{are} ^{all} ^{Principal} ^{clause}.
That do not depend on Subordinate clauses used with them.

Co-ordinate Clause

⇒ The clauses that are of same rank or order connecting with co-ordinating conjunctions are known as Co-ordinate clause.

Ex

→ I gave him a book and he gave me a pen
Past tense Past tense
Same rank or order.

→ He was both punished and fined.

→ He was guilty and his brother also.

→ He is such yet/still He is not contented.
(for it)

→ Wise men loved the truth whereas/while fools shun it.

— I did my best nevertheless I failed.

→ Walk quickly otherwise/else/or

— You will not be able to overtake.

— Neither He goes to play ground nor Central library.

— Your friend is diligent and studious therefore he will succeed.

He could not appear at board examination before
he was not healthy.

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All the sentences mentioned above are made up of
Co-ordinate clauses that each express a complete thought.
In Compound Sentence each clause is called Co-ordinate
Clause.

In Compound Sentences Co-ordinate clauses can be
connected with comma (,) or Semi Colon (;) along
with Co-ordinating Conjunction.

Note ⇒ 'However' will start Co-ordinate clause, when it
comes alone in the middle/central part of clause
in a longer sentence.

⇒ However से Sub-ordinate / Co-ordinate clause
बना है।

⇒ However + adj/adv → Can form Sub-ordinate clause
Starting / middle part of clause → Verb and Sub → form a clause like this

But 'however' will start a Sub-ordinate clause
when Adjective / Adverb comes just after.

Ex ⇒ However you travel, it will take you at least
five days.

Or It will take you at least five days However you travel

However → फिर भी, वैसे भी, तब भी, यद्यपि } Co-ordinate clause
Compound - Sentence

⑦ However may he try he will not succeed (Complex Sentence)
Sub-ordinate clause

Note → Sometimes Co-ordinate clause is started with relative pronoun (who/which or Relative adverb (when/where) but it is not used in Continuative Sense

Ex → We saw the Secretary, who recognized us at once.
→ check this is in relative and Continuative Sense

Sub-ordinate clause (we may write and he)
Co-ordinate

In this sentence, 'who recognized at once' does not show the quality of recognizing in the Secretary. On the other hand the simple meaning of the sentence is that we saw the Secretary and he recognized at once.

(Quality of ~~know~~ recognizing → नी लगा रहा है)

Therefore this sentence is in Continuative Sense but relative Sense में quality होगा है।
इसलिए इसमें Sub-ordinate adj clause होगा है।

As such in this sentence 'who' has been the relative pronoun and it is used in Continuative Sense →

This point should always be kept in mind that if any clause that is started with 'who, which, where, when etc' it will be Co-ordinate clause.

In Continuative Sense ^{who} ~~and~~ → means (and he, and she and they).
'which' means → and this, and it/and those. 'where' ^{as} → means
'and there'. 'when' means 'and then'.

Ex ⇒ I went to my friend's house, ^(and) where I stayed for three days.
= I went to my friend's house and ^(and) there I stayed for three days.

As such this sentence is Compound sentence.

Note ⇒ I went to school, when the peon rang the bell.
Means → I went to school and then the peon rang the bell.

Note ⇒ Comma (,) will always be used just before the relative pronoun or adverb when it is ~~is~~ used in Continuative sense.

Sub-Ordinate Clause

⇒ A Sub-ordinate clause is one that does not express complete thought and cannot stand alone. It depends on the principal clause for its full meaning.

~~xxx~~ When two sentences are connected to Sub-ordinating or relative pronoun, interrogative pronoun, interrogative adverb or relative adverb, the sentence which expresses main thought is called Principal or main clause (independent) and ~~rest~~ is called Sub-ordinate clause or dependent clause.

The clause that are started with all these Conjunction → As, because, than, since, according as, before, as much as, till, how, after, why, while, there, when, which, if, whether, unless, that,

though, As if, Although, Provided that, Last-
 provided, in order that, as soon as, etc.
 known as Sub-ordinate Clause.

Ex	Principal Clause	Sub-ordinate Conjunction	Sub-ordinating Clause
1.	Mohan told me.	that	he would come.
2.	I remember.	what (or)	you told me.
3.	Grandhi ji was praised	wherever.	he went.
4.	He says	that	He will help me.
5.	That was the reason	why	I called you.
6.	This is the spot	where	The murder was committed.
7.	There were the days	when	No one can have a
8.	He paid no attention to what		Sense of Separation I said.
9.	This is address to	whomever	I may concern.
10.	I accept the principle	that	all men are mortal.
11.	Get out of my way	whomever	you are.
12.	Life is	What	make of it.
13.	He asked	How	they were going to work out of the Problem.

14. No body know who did he misbehaved

15. Do you proverb that Health is wealth.

→ These types of Sentence that is made of a
 Principal Clause and one or more Sub-ordinate
 Clause is called Complex Sentence.

Reporting clause → Noun clause

Ex: ① I do not know what she wants (The obj of verb know)

② You know where they both caught (The obj of the verb know)

③ That the earth moves around the sun is known to all (The Sub of the Verb is)

④ He paid no attention to what I said (The object of the pre to)

v) He is not what he seems (The Complement of the Verb 'is')

vi) Your statement, that he loves money is true (Apposition to the noun your statement)

vii) It is a common saying that man is known by the company he keeps

(object to a participle - saying)

viii) Mohan is fond of telling what he knows (The object of the infinitive of ground tell)

ix) Get out of my way whoever you are

↳ Vocative case → only noun
↳ Nominative of address

Noun Clause → In Complex Sentence

'Noun Clause' does the function of a noun that is, in a sentence. Noun clause can be used where the use of noun is possible.

In Complex Sentence noun clause can be used.

- # as the Subject of the a verb, as the
Obj of the Verb, As the object of the preposition
As the complement of the verb, as a apposition of
noun or pronoun, As the object of a participle
As the object of an infinitive or gerund and
As nominative of address that have been
explained below one by one.

1# As the Subject of a Verb

- (i) What he said is true.
ii) That the earth move around the sun is known all.
iii) When she will start her work is not known.
iv) Whether he will agree to this is doubtful.
v) Where he goes to play cricket is not known to me.
vi) How he will do it is mystery.

2. # As the Object of the Verb →

- i) He does not know when he will be back from City.
ii) He spends whatever he earns.
iii) None knows how large the Universe is.

18. ~~No~~ I know who made you a fool.
19. I think ~~that~~ he had done well.

The pen is in the...

3. # As the Object of a Preposition.

⇒ He paid no attention to what I said.
Object

⇒ He may take my advice for what is worth.
Pre Object

⇒ He is abashed except that he drinks too much.
Prep Object

⇒ There ~~that~~ is not much sense in what you said.
Pre Object

⇒ Your Success in life will depend upon how you could mould yourselves.
Pre Object
रचना

4.

(#) As the Complement of a Verb ⇒

⇒ Life is ^{→ subjective} what we make of it.
He is not what he seems. Sub. Complement

It appears that he has committed the crime.
My belief is that ghost can talk as we do.
The problem is how the refugees can be helped.

(#) As in apposition to a noun or pronoun.

Ex ⇒ The report 'that was murdered' is true.
Your statement that he loves money is true.
It is hoped that

6 As an object to a participle

I am dissatisfied of knowing what he views
in this matter are.
On hearing that post was vacant he at once applied
for the it.

It is a common saying that man is a social animal
by nature.

⇒ As an object to infinitive or gerund.

⇒ I have only this to say that your conduct is objectionable.
= I have a strong desire to know what effect this medicine
will have on the patient.

8 # As the nominative of Address (vocative).

⇒ Get out of my way whosoever you are.

⇒ Give whosoever finishes the race a ~~one~~ consolation
prize.

Explanation

⇒ (i) In this first use 'what he said' is a
Subordinate noun clause. It is the
Subject of Verb "is" and "(it) is true"
is principal clause.

ii) In the second use "He does not know"
is Principal Clause, "when he will be back from city"
is Sub-ordinate noun clause which is the object of
transitive verb 'know'

iii) In the third use "He paid no attention to" is
Principal Clause and "what he said" is
Subordinate noun clause that is object of preposition
'to'

iv) In the fourth use "Life is" is Principal Clause
and "what we make of it" is Sub-ordinate noun
clause which is the Subjective Complement of the
Verb "is"

v) In the fifth use the report is true is
Principal Clause and that "he was murdered"
is Sub-ordinate noun clause which is Case in-
opposition with the noun report.

vi) In the sixth use "I am desirous of knowing"
is Principal Clause and "which is the object of
the participle of 'knowing'" what he views in the matter.

vii) In the seventh use "I have only this to say"
is Principal Clause and "that your conduct is
objectionable" is Sub-ordinate noun clause
that is the object of the infinitive "to say"

viii) In the eighth use "Get out of my way" is Principal
Clause and "whoever you are" is Subordinate
noun clause which is Nominative of address.

होना → होना गी

How to identify a noun clause

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Connectives

(i) The connectives such as → That, How, When, If, Where and why indicates noun clause as such these are called / introducers

Ex ⇒ He ~~enlight~~ remembered that Mohan had a key.
⇒ He wondered how she had opened the lock.
⇒ Hamlet asked them when the ghost appeared.

(संज्ञा)

He remembered where he had left it.

He ~~discovered~~ why the lock was broken.

I wonder if he wanted to go.

(ii) If a clause is started → "with that" and in that clause that means → (जो) in Hindi in that situation the clause which starts with "that" will be a noun clause.

Ex ⇒ I saw that she was busy.

He told me that everything was in your favour.

He made a promise that he would be back soon.

⇒ My belief is that he will pass the examination.

⇒ I hoped that it was correct.

Notes ⇒

①

Sometimes the conjunction "that" which comes after the Verb of principal clause remains under stand or hidden. However the clause "that" start after the Verb will be called Sub-ordinate noun clause.

Ex → It seems she is ill (लगता है कि वह बीमार है)
= It seems that she is ill.

Q I saw the sun was setting (that → understood)
= I saw that the sun was setting

→ I hope she will pass the examination.
= I hope that she will pass the examination.

Q In noun clause with some Verb :- "Except, believe, demand, deny, fear, feel, hope, imagine, promise, suppose, request, think, wish" etc. the introducer 'that' is used and not how, if, when, and where.
(but) with

Q The clause which is found in inverted commas (" ") will never be a noun clause. that is,
In direct speech reported speech can never be regarded as noun clause.
not noun clause.

Ex He said to me, "You should help me".
But in indirect speech the clause that starts after the conjunction 'that' will be called noun clause.

He said to me, "You should help me".
→ He told me (Principal clause) that I should help him.

Q The sentence that starts with who, which, what, that, if, whether, how, when etc and comes at the beginning of a sentence without any antecedent will be called noun clause.

Ex → What he says is true.
वह जो कहता है वह सत्य है।

What he says is true.

⇒ It is true, what he says

Principal Sub-ordinate noun clause
as the Subject to the Verb 'is'

- Whether he will agree to this is doubtful
- It is doubtful

Principal Clause Whether is doubtful
(Sub-ordinate noun clause)
As the Subject to the Verb 'is'

⑤

If the clause which starts with → who, which, what, that, if, whether, how, when, where etc and comes after the principal verb and in the sentence and the comma (,) has not been used between principal verb and the clause will be called Noun Clause.

This clause is called the Object of transitive verb.

Eg ⇒

I know what you want

I know on what you want
Principal Clause Noun Clause

as the Object to the Verb 'know'

⑥

The clause which starts with → who, which, what, that, why, when, where etc and comes after a preposition in a sentence will be known as noun clause. This type of clause is known as noun clause is regarded as the Object of the preposition.

Ex= Student should listen to what the teacher says.
⇒ Student should listen to (Principal) what the teacher says.
(Sub-ordinate noun clause)
as the Object of preposition 'to'

(7) Between two clauses neither, nor, any conjunction has been used in that circumstance the clause that starts after the principal verb is also considered as Sub-ordinate noun clause.

Ex ⇒ I think you are mistaken

⇒ I think (Principal verb) & you are mistaken
(Sub-ordinate noun clause).

(8) ⇒ After the verbs of incomplete predication if the answer of 'what' is got from Sub-ordinate clause that clause will be noun clause.

Ex ⇒ This is where we play (यह जगह है जहाँ हम खेलते हैं)

⇒ This is (Principal clause) where we play (Sub-ordinate noun clause)
as the Complement to the verb 'is'

(9) Noun clause that come after the verbs →
Admit, Confess, declare, demonstrate, Explain, hear.
Know, learn, notice, propose, Remembered, Report
Say, see, suggest, understand etc. can be
started with any introducer Except → "if" but
noun clause which comes after the verb →
wonder, ask, enquire, discuss etc. can be
started with any introducer Except → that.

Adjective - clause (Relative clause)

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⇒ In a sentence an adjective clause performs the work of an adjective and qualifies a noun or a pronoun.

(only qualify as predicatively
not attributively)

① Adjective class होता Relative Pronoun के साथ हि मारणा।
② Pronoun को modify के लिए
descriptive adj केवल Predicatively use से)

⇒ Adjective clause is identified by the use of relative pronoun or relative adverb in the sentence. that is like an adjective the adjective clause/relative clause qualify a

Adj clause को ^{सोना} Predicatively use केवल किया जाता है।
चाहे वह Noun/Pronoun को modify करें →

⇒ Noun or pronoun Predicatively going after it.

The adjective clause is started with some connectives → who, which, that, whom, whose, when, where

General Point

① Relative Pronoun

⇒ The student who secured distinction marks in each subject was awarded with prize.

* The moment which is lost is lost forever forever.

All that glitters is not gold.

There is no mother but loves her children

She sat shed tears such as angels weep

This is the ^{day/may} pen as I bought yesterday.

This is the boy whom you beat yesterday.

This is the same boy that you beat yesterday.

I have a ring which is made up of gold.

I saw a tree whose branches are laden with fruit.

I saw a boy whom somebody is beating with sticks.

② Relative Adverb Clause

Relative adverb (when, where and ~~while~~ why)

Ex ⇒ I do not know the time when she will be back from the school.
Principal. Sub-ordinate adjective clause.

Youth is the time when the seeds of character are sown.

This is the place where Mahabharat was fought.

The place where those terrorists were shot dead is far away from here.

I know the reason why she wants to help you.
adverb at distance.

The reason why he did it is not known.

Note ⇒ Sometimes the relative pronoun or the relative adverb that introduces adjective clause remains understood (unexpressed) in the sentence.

Ex ⇒ There was not a boy in the class () could tell the time (The relative pronoun 'who' is hidden)

He is a man () everyone likes
(The relative pronoun is understood)
'which'

{ with that is not correct
as well as -
with that (x)

Take all () you want (don't ditch saktetari)
(The relative pronoun that is understood)

The time () visitors will arrived not known.
(The relative adverb 'when' is understood.)

→ I have a song () I like most
(The relative pronoun which is understood).

→ The basket () you are carry is full of egg.
(The relative pronoun 'that/which' is hidden)

③ Sometimes the clause that is made up of relative pronoun seems like a clause but in fact that is a Co-ordinate clause.

Eg → (I met your brother, ^{or/wh} who told me your arrival.)

(In this sentence "who told me your arrival" is in continuative sense and does not clarify the noun 'your brother'. So it is a Co-ordinate clause. The sentence can be written this way →
I met your brother and he told me your arrival.
उसने

Eg → There I met a boy, ^{pt} who took me around the city.

= There I met a boy and he took me around the city.

Eg → He sold away his lands, which fetched a handsome amount.
→ He sold away his lands, they fetched a handsome amount.

रहे चाहे नही थकिवह and he/she/they से
(comma)

तब रह ही वह Continuative Sense में रहेगा।

Apposition का स्थान Noun का होता है।

⑦

Sometimes it seems that the clause that starts with "that" is an adjective clause. but actually it is apposition noun clause.

Ex) The idea that Pamesh is a ^{thief} ~~stupid~~ ^{is} ridiculous.
(th) → always noun noun.

In the sentence "that Pamesh is a thief" that not qualify the noun 'idea' but stands with apposition to it.

(ii) I cannot except the view ^(or) that we are helpless in this matter.

(iii) The idea that all men ~~all~~ men are equal is a half truth.

(iv) The news that he was selected for that post is true.

(v) Your statement that he will expelled from the school is doubtful.

⑧

When 'than' is used ^{before} ~~before~~ a relative pronoun in the form of a preposition it shows an adjective clause.

Ex) They elected Mohan Captain than whom no better Candidate was available.

→ we will follow routes than whom some ~~know~~ ^{know} no road.

I was a blow than which no ~~smaller~~ ^{smaller} was ^{at} ^{Stew}

⑥ The clause which is started with who, which, that, when, where, etc will be called adjective clause.
when →

(i) There is no comma (,) between the principal clause and it (relative pronoun or relative adverb)

(ii) The meaning of those words in hindi the starts with 'जो' (who) that is जो, जैसे, जिन्हें, जिसे, जिसके, जिसकी, जहाँ, इसका

(iii) A noun or pronoun that will be called antecedent comes before them

Ex → The man who came here was my friend
The man was my friend (Principal clause)
who came here. (Sub-ordinate adj clause)

⑦ The clause that starts with 'As' will be an adjective clause when →

⑧ No comma comes before it

⑨ 'Such + noun' or 'the same/the very + noun' comes before it

Ex → Such man as are false cannot be trusted

Such man cannot be trusted (P.C)
as are false (adjective clause)

Adverb - Clause

which shows that



① Adverb clause is a Sub-ordinating Clause.

An adverb clause is a Sub-ordinate clause which does the work of an adverb in the Complex Sentence and qualifies the Verb, adj or adverb of principal clause of the sentence.

② Sometimes adverb is used to modify the whole clause.

The types of adverb clause are explained below systematically.

① Adverb clause of time ② Adverb clause of place

③ Adverb clause of Cause or Reason

④ Adverb clause of Purpose.

⑤ Adverb clause of Condition

⑥ Adverb clause of Result

⑦ Adverb clause of Comparison.

⑧ Adverb clause of Supposition or Contrast

① Adverb clause of time

⇒ The clause which starts with time indicating conjunctions - before, After, while, since, till, until, when etc is known as adverb clause of time.

Ex ⇒ Strike the iron while it is hot

The mice will play when the cat is away

Speak to me before you leave → ^{and} Connecting / Point of time
He has not been here since school reopened → both

As soon as I stepped out of my house, it began to rain
I will not give him his wages until he complete his work.

The children became silent as the teacher entered the class.

⑧ Adverb Clause of Place

The clause which is started with place indicating Conjunctions → Where, whence, whither etc is known as adverb clause of place.

⇒ I shall go whither a fancy leads stay

= Stay where you are.

= Grandhi ji got ~~wherever~~ he went

= He went whence he had come.

In these sentences, the clauses that have been started with place indicating Conjunctions will be called adverb clause whether they are at the beginning or last in the sentences.

⇒ The clause that start with Cause or Reason indicating Conjunctions → because, for, As, that, in that, now that, Considering that etc.

will be regarded as adverb clause of Cause
Or Reason.

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Ex → He was punished because he was found
committing crime and handed

He will not take part in debate competition
for he is not in good health.

I shall sit under a tree for awhile as
it was extremely hot

I am very glad that you have come
over.

I would do it for you since you ~~insisted~~ insisted.

Since you say so, I must believe ~~ऐसा-कैसा~~

~~As~~ I am poor I cannot help you.

क्योंकि

यदि सब क्योंकि के अर्थ में है।

→ Now that he is dead we should not outcaste him
I spoke to his elder brother in this relation
as he was not there.

9) Adverb Clause of Purpose

The clause which starts with purpose indicating conjunctions → that, lest, so that, in order that etc is known as adverb clause of purpose.

- Ex-
- Study in order that you may learn.
 - He walks in the morning so that he may remain healthy.
 - Work hard lest you should fail.
 - He works to earn so that he may send his children to a good school.
 - He laboured hard that he might stand first in his class.

10) Adverb Clause of Condition

→ The clause that starts with condition indicating conjunctions → if, unless, provided, provided that, supposing, in case, whether --- or, on condition that etc is known as adverb clause of condition.

Ex You will not get promotion in your department if you do not succeed in this departmental examination.

He will be rewarded at the hands of the headmaster if he wins this contest.

= I will go whether you like it or not

⇒ You cannot catch the train unless you run fast.
I would see the zoo and the planetarium if I went to Patna.

He would have been successful if he had tried his.

= He looks as if he were weary.

I will agree to your proposal provided that you compensate the loss.

⇒ I can forgive your friend on condition that he confesses his guilt.

He cannot have even if he wants it.

Supposing that he asked you will you go?

⑧ Adverb Clause of Result

⑧ The clause which is started with result indicating conjunctions → that, so, such is known as adverb clause of result.

Ex → He laboured so hard so he fell ill.

→ He is such a good man that all respect him.

→ He is such a good man that all respect him.

→ Such a good teacher that all loved him.

→ He was so busy that he couldn't see me.

He spoke in such a low voice that few could not hear him.

⇒ He can run so fast that he could not be followed.

⑦ Adverb Clause of Comparison

The clause that is started with Comparison indicating Conjunction → As, that, O much as, More than no more than etc is regarded as Adverb clause of Comparison.

Ex → He cannot swim as fast as you think.

⇒ ~~For~~ for the preparation of annual Examination he has bought as many books as you have.

⇒ I am not able to labour more than you.

⇒ You are such a fool as I have never seen.

⇒ He is not such a fool as you think.

⇒ I like you no less than him.

⇒ He speaks better than he likes.

8) Adverb Clause of Concession or Contrast / Supposition.

The clause which starts with Concession or Contrast indicating Conjunctions → Though, Although Even if, However, no matter, not with standing, whether or not etc will be regarded as Adverb clause of Contrast.

Ex Though he is poor he is honest.

Although he tried hard he did not succeed.

They will play even if it rains.

Even if you want it you cannot have it.

However hard does he try he ~~cannot~~ ^{will} get ~~success~~ ^{to}
Whether he passes or not he will be promoted ^{to} ~~next~~ ^{higher} class

I will mark you present although you are not

⇒ How to identify an adverbial clause

①

The clause which is started with the connective word "However" will be called Adverbial clause when →

② Comma(,) Comes before it and not after it.

③ It is necessary to be at least an adjective or adverb after it.

you will not win the battle, However hard you may try.

⇒ you will not win the battle (Principal clause)
However hard you may try (Sub-ordinate - adverb clause)

② The clause that is started with however will be regarded as Principal clause when Comma(,) comes in both sides.

Eg: you have made a great mistake, However, I forgive you.
Coordinate clause

in this sentence that starts with (However) will be known

as P.C

③ The clause that starts with the connecting word 'That' will be called noun clause, adjective clause and adverb clause

④ It will be called noun clause if it means (कि) in hindi. no comma (,) is placed before it. and the word that is placed after the transitive as a singular ~~to~~ noun.

eg> I know that you are innocent.

I know (P.C) that you are innocent (Sub-ordinate noun clause)

⑤ That clause will be known as adjective clause when it means 'जो' in Hindi and it is necessary to be an antecedent that is noun or pronoun without comma (,)

eg> The ring that is made of gold is mine.

A) The ring is mine (P.C)

B) That is made of gold (Sub-ordinate clause)

C) "That clause" will also be an adverb clause when it means (जैसे कि) in hindi. comma (,) comes before it and "So as" "Such" after come before it

eg> He is so weak that he cannot stand

A) He is so weak (P.C)

B) That he cannot stand (Sub-ordinate clause)

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④ The clause that is started with the word 'As' will be called adverbial clause. When comma (,) comes before it.

Ex: ➔ He was absent, As he was late.

(a) He was absent (P.C.)

b) he was late (Sub. adverbial clause)

⑤ The clause that starts with the word 'As' will be an adjective clause when the Such/ the same comes before it and comma (,) is not placed before it.

Ex: ➔ Such man as one falls should be avoided.
He is not such a good man as I respect.
This is the same for as mine.

⑥ ➔ When should/had are used in the sense of 'if' the clause which is made of them will be called Sub-ordinate adverbial clause.

Ex: ➔ Should you appoint, I would be obliged.
(if)

Had I gone to Delhi, I would have seen the road for.

⑦ The clause which gets started with 'if, whether, How and where' will be regarded as Sub-ordinate adverb clause.

When

(a) Comma (,) comes between it and Principal Clause.

(b) Noun or Pronoun comes before it.

Ex:- If he labours hard, he must pass.
I must go whether you like it or not.
Where there is a wheel, there is a way.

How to analyse a Compound Sentence

1) First of all Principal clause should be discovered while analysing a Compound Sentence.

2 After that find out Co-ordinate clause and also make sure that it is Co-ordinate to Principal clause or of any other clause.

3) The clause which does not depend on the Principal Clause on the contrary it is of the same rank or order. It is that and connected with Co-ordinating Conjunction is called Co-ordinate clause.

4) If there is even a clause which is Co-ordinate to Principal Clause in that case the Sentence will be Compound Sentence.

5

Co-ordinate clause can also be found in a complex sentence but it cannot be Co-ordinate to Principal clause.

that is it can be the Co-ordinate or Sub-ordinate clause

Ex: If he help me and take me to city I will help you.
Co-ordinate clause

6) In this sentence there are as many clauses as finite verb. whether they are expressed or unexpressed.

7

The subject, object or verb of a sentence that is underlined should be written in bracket

8

Sometimes Co-ordinate clause is started with the relative pronoun \rightarrow who, which, what or Relative adverb \rightarrow when, where etc but these are used in Continuative sense and not in restative sense.

Ex: He saw a boy, who recognize him at once

In this sentence "who recognize him at once" does not show the quality of recognizing in boy. But it is the simple meaning of sentence in continuation.

The action of recognizing is done by the boy in this way "who" become relative pronoun and it was used in Continuative sense.

as such any clause that is started with →
who, which, what, where, when, etc and it is in
Continuative Sense.

In Continuative Sense - the sense of Relative pronoun will
be → 'who' means 'and he/she/they', 'which' means 'and this',
'where' means 'and there' and 'when' mean 'and then'.

Ex → I went to Calcutta, where I stayed for a week.
(I went to Calcutta and there I spend for a week).

as such it is a Compound Sentence
and I went to Calcutta is Principal clause and
where I stay for a week will be Co-ordinate
clause.

⑨ Sometimes the conjunctions which join two Co-ordinate
Clause remain understood.

Ex → Poverty gives real happiness; Riches destroy
it.

⑩ Poverty gives real happiness (Principal clause) but
Riches destroy it (Coordinate clause) in this
Compound - Sentence the Co-ordinating Conjunction 'but'
is understood.

⑪ Sometimes Co-ordinate clause is written in
Short form.

Ex → She came here but did not dance.
(She came here (P.C) but (she) did not dance (Co-ordin
cl.)

In this Compound Sentence Co-ordinate

Clause ~~made~~ has been made split by hiding
the Subject 'She' (Co-ordinate Clause).

10) In the end of analysis write
what Sentence is Complex/Compound
or mixed along with writing Connective words

⇒ How to analysis a mixed or Compound-
Complex Sentence.

Mixed Sentence is a type of mixture
of Composite of Simple or Complex Sentence.
Like Simple Sentence only one principal
and main clause is found in Complex Sentence
but it is necessary to be at least one-sub-ordinate
clause in Complex Sentence. No Sub-ordinate clause
is found in Simple and Compound Sentence
but the difference between both of them
is that Simple Sentence is made up of
only one clause and Compound is
made up at least two principal clause.

The End

Practise

Analyse the following sentence.

1 I invited him to tea but he did not come and sent me only a letter.

a) I invited him to tea (Principal clause)
but → ~~Co-ordinating~~ ~~Conjunction~~ ~~Co-ordinate~~ ~~clause~~ Principal

b) but he did not come (Co-ordinate clause)

→ ~~Co-ordinating~~ ~~Conjunction~~ ~~Co-ordinate~~ ~~clause~~

c) and he sent me only a letter (Co-ordinate clause)

2 He came and asked me why I was absent.
but I gave no reply.

→ a) He came (Principal clause) which Co-ordinate with

Co-ordinating Conjunction 'and' to he asked me (Co-ordinate clause).

c) why I was absent (Sub-ordinate clause) ~~Sub-ordinate~~ ~~clause~~ ~~Relative Pronoun~~ why

but → ~~Co-ordinating~~ ~~Conjunction~~ ~~Sub-ordinate~~ ~~clause~~

d) but I gave no reply (Co-ordinate clause), Coordinate to a

3 I say what I think and think what I say.

⇒ a) I say (Principal clause) Co-ordinating Conjunction.

b) what I think (Sub-ordinate clause) ~~Sub-ordinate~~ ~~clause~~ ~~Relative Pronoun~~

c) what = relative pronoun

d) which Co-ordinate with 'what I say' by Co-ordinating Conjunction 'and'

This is a ~~Compound~~ ~~Complex~~ ~~Sentence~~

9) and I think (Co-ordinate clause), ~~Co-~~

⇒ what I say (Sub-ordinate clause) ~~Sub-ordinate~~ ~~clause~~ ~~Relative Pronoun~~
this is a Compound Sentence

4) ^{therefore} They came here. So sweets were given to them but Pamesh was absent and he ~~did~~ could not get the Sweet.

- ⇒ a) They came here (Principal clause)
 b) So sweets were given to them (~~Sub~~-ordinate clause)
 c) but Pamesh was absent (Co-ordinate clause)
 d) and he could not get the Sweet (Coordinate clause),
 Coordinate to c.

Connectives ⇒ So, but, and.

It is a Complex Sentence.
 Compound

5) Either you or your brother must have offered the box for no other person entered the room.

Either --- or (Correlative Conjunction)

- a) Either you must have offered the box ^{Co-ordinate} or your brother must have offered the box.
 (Principal clause)
 Co-ordinate clause

b) for no other person entered the room.

Connective ⇒ Either --- or for (Co-ordinate clause)

It is a Compound Sentence.

6 I went to station but I did not purchase the ticket because the train by which I was to travel was late by an hour.

a) I went to station (Principal clause).

b) but I did not purchase the ticket.
Co-ordinate to (a).

c) because the train was late by an hour.

d) by which I was to travel (Sub-ordinate clause)
Qualifying 'train' in clause c.
Connective → but, because Compound.

This is a mixed sentence.

7 When he stepped upon the ground with his feet, I thought the earth trembled and all the air looked as if it had been filled with flashes of fire.

a) When he stepped upon the ground with his feet.

b) I thought the earth trembled.

c) and all the air looked as if it had been filled with flashes of fire.

d) as if it had been filled with flashes of fire.

Connectives → when, and, as if.

It is a Compound Complex - Sentence.

© - coordinate clause → ~~DT~~ ~~of~~ ~~C~~

8) The Street will be swept; thief and other enemies driven out and in the hive will be heard the ~~same~~ soft sound of hymns of rejoicing which would seem to be the chant ^{that} denotes the presence of the Queen

→ a) The street will be ~~swept~~ swept (Principal clause)

b) Thief and other enemies ^{will be} driven out (co-ordinate clause)

c) and in the hive will be heard the soft sound of hymns of rejoicing (co-ordinate clause)

d) which would seem to be the chant (co-ordinate clause)
(~~sub~~ ^{sub}ordinate adj. clause) ~~co-ordinate clause~~
qualifying 'a' ~~co-ordinate clause~~

© that denotes the presence of the Queen

(relative clause)
qualifying chant in d.

It is mixed sentence.

9) we did much as we chose to do, we
 had never heard of Mrs. Gandhi; all the religious
 we knew was that we might not play
on Sunday

a) we did much (Principal Clause)

b) As we chose to do (Sub-ordinate
 Adverb Clause)

c) we had never heard of Mrs. Gandhi; (Co-ordinate
 Clause)

d) ~~all the religious~~ ~~that we knew~~ ~~was~~ (Co-ordinate
 to a) clause)

e) that we might ~~not~~ play on Sunday
 (Sub-ordinate
 Clause)

Complement to the verb - was in (e)
~~not~~ ~~qualifying~~ all the religious

10) This is the room I slept in.

a) This is the room (Principal Clause)

b) In which I slept in (Sub-ordinate
 adjective-clause)

It is Complex Sentence.

⑨ we did much as we chose to do
we had never heard of Mrs. Gandhi and
All the religion we knew was that we might not play on Sunday.

→ a) We did much (Principal clause)

b) As we chose to do (Sub-ordinate adverb-clause)

c) We had never heard of Mrs. Gandhi (Co-ordinate clause)
and.
Co-ordinate to a.

d) All the religion ~~was~~ (Co-ordinate clause)
Co-ordinate to a.

e) That we know (adj-clause)
Qualifying all the religion.

f) That we might not play on Sunday.
Complement to the Verb in d.

It is a mixed sentence.

11) I knew a man who believed that; if a man were permitted to make the laws...
He need not care who made the laws of a nation. (type of poem)

a) I knew a man (Principal clause)

b) who believed (adj clause)

Qualifying 'a man' in a

c) that if a man were permitted to make the laws...
He need not care (noun clause) obj to the verb believed

d) if a man were permitted to make the laws...
(Sub-ordinate clause) Showing condition

e) He need not care (Principal clause)

f) who made the laws of a nation (noun clause)
→ Complex Sentence. Obj to the verb care.

12) Everyone who knows; you acknowledge when he considered the case calmly that you have been wronged.

a) Everyone acknowledges (P.C)

b) who know you (adj clause) modifying Everyone

c) when he considered the case calmly
(Sub-ordinate adverb clause) modifying acknowledge

d) That you have been wronged (Noun clause)
as Complement to the Verb considered
obj acknowledged

It is a Complex Sentence with three Comp Sub-ordinate clauses

B) At first, Rustom was rather surprised
at all this but the maiden (अभिनेता)
was so beautiful that he readily
readily agreed to do as she asked

⇒ a) At first Rustom was rather surprised
at all this (Principal

b) but the maiden was so beautiful.
(Co-ordinate clause)

c) That he readily agreed to do
(relative clause) modifying
Principal clause of beautiful.

(F) as she asked. (Sub-ordinate clause)
clause modifying to do in C

It is a Compound.